

Headquarters, Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol
Auxiliary of the United States Air Force
2700 Eagle Staff Court
MacDill Air Force Base, Florida 33621-5208

Florida Supplement 1
CAPR 60-3
29 NOVEMBER 2001

OPERATIONS CAP EMERGENCY SERVICES TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL MISSIONS

CAPR 60-3, 10 MAY 2001, is supplemented as follows:

2-2 Documenting Specialty Qualifications

Paragraph d is supplemented

(Implements FLWGF 101-Temp, and rescinds the ability of unit commanders below Wing level to issue initial GES 101 cards.

1. Unit commanders may not issue CAPF 101 for ANY REASON. Personnel who have completed the required training and proficiency testing for GES may apply for a CAPF 101 through their unit commander or his/her designee. A CAPF 100 will be completed along with a FLWGF 101-Temp. The lower portion of the FLWGF 101-Temp acts as a valid CAPF 101 for a period NOT TO EXCEED 60 calendar days from date of issue. The remaining portion of the FLWGF 101-Temp and three copies of the CAPF 100 will then be sent to the FLWG Chief of Emergency Services Resources for processing. CAPF 101 will only be mailed to unit addresses, in care of the Unit CC or his/her designee.
2. Each FLWGF 101-Temp must be issued an action number from the sending units log. This action number becomes the 101-Temp card number and will be used for tracking and verification of issue of said card. The FLWGF 101-Temp and the CAPF 100 must be mailed within 5 working days of the date on the CAPF 23 certifying the results of the GES testing. The date on the FLWGF 101-Temp must not be greater than the postmarked date. Essentially you may NOT postdate FLWGF 101-Temp to lengthen the amount of time the 101-Temp will be valid.
3. Unit commanders must track the progress of a 101-Temp and should notify the Chief of ES Resources if valid CAPF 101s have NOT been received at the squadron within 60 days of mailing.
4. In no instance will a unit commander or other person extend the date on a FLWGF 101-Temp.
5. A CAPF 101T may be issued to the holder of a FLWGF 101-Temp providing that all prerequisite training has been accomplished IAW CAPR 60-3. In most cases this will not occur prior to the delivery of the CAPF 101.

Added Paragraph h:

(Establishes Procedures for Separate Training and Evaluation of Specialty Qualifications)

h. Personnel who require sign off for METL or ART performance tasks on 101 T cards must be evaluated by a National Emergency Services Curriculum Train the Trainer certified member who holds the same rating or a higher related rating as the rating being tested, and who were not involved in the classroom or practical training of the individual to be evaluated. If at all possible an eligible evaluator from a different squadron or group should be imported to provide performance testing.

Added Paragraph i:

(Establishes FLWG Emergency Services Field Training Officers)

i. Florida Wing will establish a group of personnel in each specialty rating that through a combination of formal training, proven performance at actual or training missions, and experience, have

achieved subject matter expertise in their areas. In addition these personnel must have demonstrated ability to evaluate individuals fairly in a structured setting. These personnel will be designated Emergency Services Field Training Officers (ES-FTO) and ES-FTO personnel will evaluate or supervise all evaluation of FLWG ES personnel for METL and ART testing. The Wing Emergency Services Officer or their designee shall maintain a list of qualified ES-FTO personnel which shall be provided to all Group CC on a quarterly basis.

1. Each ES-FTO must evaluate at least two individuals per calendar year to maintain status as an FTO.
2. ES-FTO personnel must maintain their own rating and proficiency IAW all applicable ES regulations and FLWG supplements.
3. ES-FTO personnel must be Train the Trainer certified.
4. ES-FTO personnel will be evaluated yearly by members of the Wing ES staff to insure their proficiency.

Added Paragraph j:

(Establishes Florida Wing Disaster Training Program and FLWGF 101DR)

j. FLWG CAP has determined that personnel with basic GES 101 cards, while authorized to participate in disaster response may not have sufficient training to do so safely and effectively. FLWG is developing disaster response courses to fill the gap between GES and actual disaster response. These courses will be available in basic, intermediate, and advanced. Each class will build upon the previous class and also introduce new concepts and skills required for the various tasking FLWG expects from our client agencies. The following are the minimum standards for each class.

1) Basic Disaster Class: A minimum of six hours of classroom instruction / briefing covering the following topics.

- a) Safety in the post disaster environment: 2.0 hours
- b) Disaster communication protocols: 1.0 hours
- c) Organization of major disaster relief events: 1.0 hours
- d) Equipment selection and preparation: 1.0 hours
- e) Written proficiency testing: 1.0 hours

2) Intermediate Disaster Class: A minimum of eight hours classroom instruction and eight hours of field practical covering the following topics.

- a) Helicopter marshaling: 1.0 hours classroom
- b) LZ communications procedures: 1.0 hours classroom
- c) Setting up field Landing Zones: 1.0 hours classroom
- d) Light debris removal: 1.0 hours classroom
- e) Supporting FANG / RECON and RIAT: 1.0 hours classroom
- f) Air Operations Support in post disaster environment: 1.0 hours classroom
- g) Slowscan Video collection and distribution: 2.0 hours classroom
- h) Field Practical Training and Evaluation: 8.0 hours FTX

3) Advanced Disaster Class: A minimum of 12 hours classroom instruction and eight hours of field practical covering the following topics.

- a) Extended operations in a post disaster environment: 2.0 hours classroom
- b) Operating in a forward command and control team: 1.0 hours classroom
- c) Advanced communications for disaster operations: 2.0 hours classroom
- d) Operating in a flood environment: 2.0 hours classroom
- e) Assisting with small boat operations: 1.0 hours classroom
- f) Helicopter insertion of CAP disaster assets: 1.0 hours classroom
- g) Non-technical urban SAR in the post disaster environment: 2.0 hours classroom
- h) Land navigation in a post disaster environment: 1.0 hours classroom

i) Field Practical Training and Evaluation: 8.0 hours FTX

Personnel who complete the basic disaster course will be issued a FLWGF 101DR with the basic endorsement. Completion of intermediate and advanced courses will result in additional endorsements on the FLWGF 101DR.

FLWGF 101DR are valid for a period of 24 months after date of issue. FLWGF 101DR EXPIRES with the CAPF 101, and is NOT VALID without a CAPID and valid 101 card. Personnel with a FLWGF 101DR must maintain proficiency by attendance at disaster related continuing education classroom or field training opportunities and / or by actual deployment to disaster relief operations, component drill, or full-scale exercises approved by FLWG Emergency Services.

Four hours of Continuing Education is required each year. Completion of field proficiency and written testing is required for renewal of intermediate and advanced cards. FLWG personnel who have graduated from a FEMA approved Community Emergency Response Team program will be considered to have received training equivalent to the basic disaster course.

2-3 Specialty Rating Requirements and Performance Standards

Paragraph d is supplemented
(Rescinds 1 b) requirement to be a qualified planning section chief)

Paragraph e is supplemented
(Requires Planning Section Chief trainee to be a qualified Operations Section Chief

Adds subparagraph 1 c)

1 c) Must be a Qualified Operations Section Chief
Florida Wing has recognized that due to the strategic planning required to be an ICS Planning Section Chief, it requires more extensive training then called for in 60-3

Adds paragraph aa
(Establishes criteria for endorsement for specialty Unit Leader and Assistants within Mission Staff Assistant Category)

aa: FLWG ES recognizes that some mission base staff positions require specialized training prior to actual deployment, in specific Resource Unit Leader, Situation Unit Leader, Documentation Unit Leader, Demobilization Unit Leader, Intelligence Group Supervisor, Weather Group Supervisor, RADAR Group Supervisor, Check-in Status Recorder, and Display Processor. FLWG ES will adopt a modified version of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) curriculum and issue endorsements to the CAPF 101 card for MSA rated personnel that reflect job titles they have received specific training and evaluation in.

Adds paragraph bb
(Establishes criteria for specialty training as an Incident Dispatcher)

bb: FLWG ES will provide training under a modified NIIMS program with additional material from APCO to increase the knowledge and ability of selected mission radio operators. An endorsement will be included on CAPF 101

Adds paragraph cc
(Establishes an ICS Type and Kind designation for Command and General Staff)

cc: All command and general staff personnel are not equal. FLWG ES recognizes that some individuals have more training and experience than others. In addition not all personnel feel comfortable in all situations, to include major SAR or DR activities. To this end, and in keeping with established ICS fundamentals FLWG has developed a type and kind designation for command and general staff personnel.

1. Kind: Command and General Staff

Staff Position

Type I

Type II

Type III

Incident Commander	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Plans Chief	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Operations Chief	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Logistics Chief	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Situation Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Doc Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Demob Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Resources Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Comm Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Air Branch Director	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Ground Branch Direct.	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Safety Officer	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Liaison Officer	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Information Officer	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Agency Liaison	Operational	Tactical	Rated

- a. **Operational:** Personnel rated at this level have undergone all required training, to include ICS 400 or equivalent and have current experience in all aspects of CAP SAR/DR work. They have extensive positional experience in large scale actual and training missions. Type I personnel are the top step of the Type ladder and are authorized to function at both the local incident level and in, at, or within Unified Command or Area Command. Operational personnel who are IC or agency liaison rated, may function as Emergency Coordinating Officers at the State EOC during level 1 activation. Type I IC and AL personnel are appointed by the DOS with concurrence of the FLWG/CC. Other Type I personnel are appointed by the DOS.
- b. **Tactical:** Personnel rated at the operational level have undergone all required training, to include ICS 300 or equivalent and have experience within their position gained at actual missions and/or training exercises. Operational level personnel may be assigned at or to any SAR / DR mission that does not require activation of Unified or Area Command, and may be assigned to a sub-base under an Area Command. Type II personnel are appointed by the DOS. Type II IC and AL personnel are also approved by the FLWG/CC
- c. **Rated:** Personnel rated at this level have completed all requirements for rating as set forth in CAPR 60-3. Personnel do not have extensive OR current experience in all CAP SAR/DR missions. These personnel are authorized to work in any CAP deployment where the command element is rated as Type II or higher. Type III incident commanders are rated to command missions with no identified distress component, such as electronic distress beacons not associated with missing or overdue aircraft or vessels. Type III command personnel may also be an experienced IC under old CAP regulations who still requires advanced training to prepare them for current operations in an ICS environment, or lack one or more of the required training programs that allow advancement to Type II status. Type III IC and AL personnel are appointed by the DOS with the approval of the FLWG/CC
- d. **Awareness:** Personnel rated at the awareness level are rated mission staff assistants who have undergone FLWG specific training in these specialties. They have yet to function unsupervised at major incidents or exercises. When assigned they must work under the supervision of at least a type II Plans Chief. Type II personnel in this category are appointed by the DOST, and approved by the DOS.

3-4 USAF Assigned Non-Reimbursable Training Mission for CAP Resources

Added paragraph b.

(Establishes procedure for requesting non-funded training missions)

paragraph b. FLWG encourages the use of funded training for it's ES team members. In the event that non-funded training is needed the following procedure will be used to obtain a FLWG mission number and contains guidelines and restrictions on using non-funded missions..

1. Project Officer will prepare an operations plan (OPLAN) describing at a MINIMUM the objectives for the non-funded training, the instructors and their qualifications, the location of said activity, and safety considerations.

2. The Project Officer will forward a copy of the OPLAN to the Chief of Emergency Services Training (DOST) not later than 5 working days prior to the event.
3. The DOST will review the OPLAN and confer with ES staff subject matter experts as required to ensure that the training is current and meets or exceeds all standards. If all is in order a FLWG mission number will be issued by the DOST.
4. Non-funded training may include the use of NOT MORE than one CAP corporate owned aircraft. A FLWG IC is not required for this, however a FLWG Flight Release Officer MUST release the flight .
5. Performance evaluation of trainees may be done under a non-funded mission, however Trainees may only be SIGNED OFF for mission participation under a USAF funded training mission.

3-5 Scheduling and Requesting USAF Assigned Reimbursable Training or Evaluation Missions

paragraph c 1) is supplemented

(Establishes procedures for requesting funded training missions)

- c. 1)
 - a) Project Officer will prepare an operations plan (OPLAN) describing at a MINIMUM the objectives for the training, the instructors and their qualifications, the location of said activity, and safety considerations. An OPLAN templates are available from the FLWG DOST. There are two types of funded training available.
 1. A mini-mission is used for training only. It is designed to be used by squadrons or multi-squadron "teams" It is limited to \$500.00 or less, and may not have more than 30 total personnel or use more than 2 CAP corporate aircraft. It can be used for any ES related training to include classroom training, drill, tabletop, or functional type exercise. This type of training does not always require the use of an IC or ICS staff. Missions funded under \$500.00 do not generally require a USAF CAP-RAP observer. A separate short OPLAN is available for this type of training. These missions qualify for Continuing Education Units as established by the DOST.
 2. A more substantial exercise that simulates actual mission conditions. There is a larger budget and an ICS staff with at least a FLWG Type III Incident Commander is mandatory. This type of training should be coordinated with FLWG ES at least six months prior to the scheduled date to allow for proper planning. FLWG will assist any unit that wished to plan such an exercise. The OPLAN for this type of exercise runs well into 20 pages. These missions qualify for Continuing Education Units as established by the DOST.
 - b) The Project Officer will forward a copy of the OPLAN to the Chief of Emergency Services Training (DOST) not later than 45 working days prior to the event.
 - c) The DOST will review the OPLAN and confer with ES staff subject matter experts as required to ensure that the training is current and meets or exceeds all standards. The OPLAN will be sent to the DOS for final approval and returned to the DOST. The DOST will prepare a CAPF 10 and forward with a copy of the approved OPLAN to the FLWG CC, FLWG LO, FLWG DOSA, and FLWG DOV NLT 30 days prior to the scheduled date.
 - d) Upon approval from Region, a training mission number will be relayed to the Project Officer by the DOST.

4-4. Alerting Procedures

Added Paragraph d:

(Mandates the Establishment of Group Level Primary and Secondary Alerting Officers)

- d. Each Group Commander in Florida is responsible for developing, maintaining, and updating as necessary, an alerting procedure for use within their command. This alerting procedure, once approved by the Wing Director of Emergency Services (DOS), must be published at least yearly by 1 May. This procedure will include the names of at least two members who will serve as the primary and secondary alerting officers for their Group. These members must be accessible by telephone or pager 24 hours a day to accept ES alerts from Wing level. Any changes or modifications to the contact information for the primary and secondary group alerting officers will be reported to the Wing Director of Emergency Services immediately. In the event that neither Group alerting contact is

available Wing Duty Officers or Wing Alerting Officers will contact the Group commander to alert their units.

Added Paragraph e:

(Establishes Wing Duty Officer/Wing Alert Officer System

- e. The alerting system for Florida Wing consists of a system of Wing Duty Officers (WDO) and Wing Alerting Officers (WAO). These personnel are selected by the Wing Director of Emergency Services and are managed and scheduled by the Wing Emergency Services Support Operations Specialist.
 - 1) A Wing Duty Officer will be on-call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Wing Duty Officer will accept missions from served agencies via pre-established alerting agreements. Once in possession of a mission tasking, the on-duty WDO will take command of the mission or delegate command to another Incident Commander.
 - 2) Wing Duty Officers will have supervisory and advisory roles in the prosecution of missions in and for Florida Wing. A Wing Duty Officer may, with proper cause, remove a FLWG Incident Commander from command of a mission and assume command of that mission. Proper cause shall be defined as failure to follow established and published CAP regulations and Florida Wing policy, procedures, and supplements. If a Wing Duty Officer feels that a CAP IC is not performing IAW the above policy and that failure to relieve said Incident Commander could result in a substantial delay in effective prosecution of the mission the relief of said Incident Commander may be done. All reasonable attempts to have the Incident Commander take actions to improve their compliance with applicable regulations, policies, procedures, and supplements shall be taken prior to relief. A Wing Duty Officer who relieves an Incident Commander under this supplement will contact the Florida Wing DOS or the Florida Wing Commander as soon as possible to report the situation. A written report of the incident shall be forwarded to the FLWG DOS within 72 hours.
 - 3) A Wing Alerting Officer is a member who has been specially trained to accept missions from served agencies. WAO may go on-call under the supervision of a WDO. When a WAO receives a mission for Florida Wing, with no associated missing or overdue aircraft, or other actual distress type situation (missing person, disaster response, etc.), he/she will attempt to locate an appropriate Incident Commander to take command of the mission. If an Incident Commander cannot be located or if the mission has a known distress component, the WAO shall turn the mission over to the on-duty WDO.
 - 4) For all missions that include an actual known distress component the WDO/WAO will notify the Wing DOS of the mission as soon as possible. If the Wing DOS is not available notification will be given to the Deputy DOS. If the Deputy DOS is not available notification will be given to the Emergency Services Support Operations Specialist.
 - 5) Whenever possible, WDO and WAO personnel will submit mission opening and update postings to the various CAP E-mail groups within the Wing.
 - 6) Once per month, the Wing Emergency Services Support Operations Specialist will post a duty schedule for WDO and WAO personnel.

6-3 Mission Execution

Paragraph d: Mission Management

Add subparagraph 1

(Establishes ICS preplan procedure for FLWG Emergency Services Operations)

Paragraph d: Mission Management

- 1) FLWG ES has established standard operating procedures for various types of missions. These are essentially pre-plans of the steps that Incident Commanders are expected to take when assigned to these types of missions. Pre-plans are designed to be a memory aid to the Incident Commander rather than a set in stone policy, however use of the pre-plan is encouraged whenever there are no mitigating circumstances.
- 2) The FLWG ES Pre-Plans shall be made available to all incident commander personnel, wing duty officers, and wing alerting officers. In addition a pre-plan book will be added to the list of equipment required for a mission base rating of Type II or higher. Pre-plans will also be available for download from the FLWG ES website.
- 3) The pre-plans shall be reviewed at least yearly by the DOS and appropriate operations specialists.

8-2: ICS Organization

subparagraph b is supplemented

(Establishes the Planning Section (when activated) as the prime originator of strategy for the implementation of the objectives set out by command.)

subparagraph b: THE PLANNING SECTION IS ALSO THE PRIMARY ORIGINATOR OF STRATEGY FOR THE MISSION. THIS STRATEGY SHALL BE BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES SET FORTH BY THE INCIDENT COMMANDER, INTELLIGENCE COLLECTED AND EVALUATED, AND SOUND APPLICATION OF SAR THEORY. IN THE DISASTER RELIEF MODE, THE PLANNING SECTION IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR SOUND STRATEGIC PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TASKING BY ALLIED AGENCIES.

8-5 Planning Section

Adds paragraph e.

(Adds the responsibility for strategic mission and sortie planning, IAW 8-2 subparagraph b)

Paragraph e. Develops strategic plan for operations based on the objectives set forth by the IC.

8-9 Incident Facilities

Adds paragraph g

(Establishes terminology for FLWG Forward Command and Control Team facility)

Paragraph g. **CAP Forward** - FLWG CAP provides a specially trained and equipped team to respond as part of the Florida "Advance" State Emergency Response Team. This Task Force moves into disaster impact areas as soon as weather permits to begin reconnaissance of impact to critical facilities. CAP units set up a mobile command and control center to support State of Florida Army National Guard Special Forces RECON teams, and provides a ground station for receiving airborne or ground based slow scan video. Team is equipped to relay intelligence product via cell or State provided satellite phone internet connection to the "A" SERT CP and the State Emergency Operations Center.

Adds paragraph h

(Establishes terminology for Area Command)

Paragraph h. **Area Command Post (ACP)** – When large scale operations consistent with major impact disasters require the use of multiple ICP, an Area Command will be established to provide consolidated resource management and other support to the incident commanders at the various ICP. Area Command is in effect the Command and General staff for the other incident command posts. Tasking from State or Federal agencies would be routed to the Area Command post once established. Area Command would relay tasking to the appropriate ICP. All FLWG resources would be coordinated by the ACP and distributed to the various ICP as required.

1. Area Command should be placed at a Type I mission base facility as close as safety allows to the impact area. This should be in place at least 12 hours prior to strike.
2. Minimum staffing for an Area Command is a Type I incident commander, a Type II or higher Planning Section Chief, with a Resources Unit Leader and a Situation Unit Leader, and communications capabilities equivalent to a Type I CRT.
3. Resources should be managed from the area command post and allocated to subordinate ICP based on tasking from client agencies.

Added, Section 8-13

(Defines and Establishes ICS Type and Kind Criteria for Specified Ground Assets)

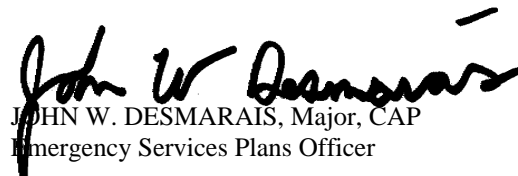
8-13 ICS Type and Kind Criteria for FLWG CAP Ground Assets

- a. To better allow the resources unit to order, control and assign resources to a SAR or DR mission common terminology must exist in regards to capabilities of various resources.
- b. Kind refers to the basic job a resource does, such as Ground SAR unit, or Ground Disaster Team, or mission base.
- c. Type refers to the capability of the resource. In general a Type I resource is has the most capability. Capability is measured in many ways, including manpower, equipment carried, or other tangible items. Type is not related to ability, but rather capability. Being a Type II asset does not make you less helpful or able then a Type I. It allows you to be sent on tasking that you can safely, efficiently and expeditiously handle. Type and Kind allows the best resource for a job to be sent to the job. This means better response to tasking, and better service for the end-user.
- d. All FLWG units are advised to read the type and kind capabilities prior to deciding to form or equip ground SAR or DR assets. The following are currently recognized KIND designators for FLWG ground assets.
 1. Ground SAR Teams
 2. Ground Disaster Response Teams
 3. Ground Communications Response Teams
 4. Forward Command and Control Teams
 5. Mission Management Response Teams
 6. Mission Base Facilities
- e. Full type and kind criteria can be found in FLWG-ES TM-100 available from the Chief of ES Resources
Note: The current FLWG-ES TM-100 at the time of printing is attached.

/SIGNED/

MATTHEW SHARKEY, LTC, CAP
Florida Wing Commander

APPROVED / DISAPPROVED


JOHN W. DESMARAIS, Major, CAP
Emergency Services Plans Officer



**HEADQUARTERS
FLORIDA WING CIVIL AIR PATROL**
United States Air Force Auxiliary
2700 Eagle Staff Court
MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5208

EMERGENCY SERVICES ASSET DESIGNATORS

The following designators will be used for Resource Unit generated assets during emergency response. Type I assets always have the most capability within "KIND"

KIND : GROUND SAR ASSETS

Type	Designator	Sequence
III, Urban Direction Finding	"U, uniform"	Numerical with 1
II, Ground SAR Team	"G, golf"	Numerical with 10
I, GSAR Special Operations	"S, sierra"	Numerical with 20

KIND: GROUND DISASTER RELIEF ASSETS

Type	Designator	Sequence
III, Disaster Relief Team	"D, delta"	Numerical with 30
II, Disaster Relief Team	"X, x-ray"	Numerical with 40
I, DRT Special Operations	"Z, zulu"	Numerical with 50

KIND: COMMUNICATIONS ASSETS

Type	Designator	Sequence
III Comm Response Team	"C, charlie"	Numerical with 60
II Comm Response Team	"F, foxtrot"	Numerical with 70
I Comm Response Team	"M, mike"	Numerical with 80

MULTI-FUNCTION ASSETS

Type	Designator	Sequence
Strike Team*	"Strike Team"	Last 2 of mission # + 1, 2, etc.
Task Force**	"Task Force"	Last 2 of mission # + 20, 21, etc.
Division Command***	"Division"	Alphabetic by activation; A, B, etc.
Forward C2 Team	CAP-Forward	Reserved for C2T supporting SERT

* Strike Team is grouping of 2 – 5 identical resources with a separate leader and common communications. Example mission number 2334 ST 3401, 3402, etc.

** Task Force is grouping of 2 – 5 dissimilar resources with a separate leader and common communications. Example mission number 2334 TF 3410, 3420 etc.

*** Division command is set up for a specific area of a major incident. The Division commander controls Strike Teams and Task Forces ONLY, never groups of single resources. (Span of Control) Functional division title may be used if tactical situation requires this approach.

KIND: GROUND SAR ASSETS

There are three primary ground assets used in SAR work by CAP. Each of the teams is trained to a specific level of performance. Assets of a higher type rating can accomplish the tasks of the lower types if required. Care must be taken to insure that teams are realistically typed. In general Squadrons should aim for Type III teams, Groups for Type II teams, and multi-group areas for Type I.

Type III Teams: are used for urban direction finding , ramp checks, and witness interviews. They are not equipped or trained for wilderness SAR work. They are search teams only. These are our primary resource for ELT alerts, and for doing peripheral ground tasking during other types of SAR events.

Minimum Staffing: 2 personnel, one of whom is designated as the team leader (CPP must be followed)

Maximum Staffing: 4 personnel. It is generally better to have many smaller teams then several large.

Equipment: Basic 12 hour pack, DF unit, maps, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, flashlight

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP UDF Team Rating

Type II Teams: are used for general wilderness or urban SAR work. and can be used as Type III teams if required. These teams are larger and more specialized assets which can be used for grid, or line searches, patrol or containment missions, or other basic tasking involved with missing person or missing aircraft search. 8 person teams can be split into two teams if needed.

Minimum Staffing: 4 personnel, Team Leader, Navigator, Radio Operator, Medic

Maximum Staffing: 8 personnel, Add assistant team leader, Navigator, Radio Operator and Medic

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, DF unit, maps, radio, cell phone, trauma aid kit, flashlight

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency past 24 hours. Requires support from local base camp or other infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GSAR Team Leader/Member Rating (Should have at least one NASAR III or higher if at all possible)

Type I Teams: are used for general or specialized wilderness or urban SAR work. and can be used as Type II or III teams if required. These teams are larger and more specialized assets which can be used for hasty search, grid, or line searches, patrol or containment missions, basic tracking, assisting K-9 SAR teams, or other tasking involved with missing person or missing aircraft search. These teams have personnel who are cross trained in at least two subspecialties. 8 person teams can be split if needed into 2 3 person Hasty Teams with a 2 person command and control unit.

Minimum Staffing: 4 personnel, Team Leader, Navigator, Radio Operator, Medic

Maximum Staffing: 8 personnel, Add assistant team leader, tracker,

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, Extended operations 72 hour pack, DF unit, maps, radio, cell phone, trauma aid kit, flashlights, low angle rescue capability

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency past 72 hours. Requires support from local base camp or other infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GSAR Team Leader/Member Rating and at least 2 team members rated as NASAR SARTECH III or higher. Eight person teams should contain a CAP Ground Branch Director.

Additional Information: Two eight person teams can be used as a Strike Team for hasty searches. Breaks down into 5, 3 person Hasty Teams and a Strike Team Leader who is a rated Ground Branch Director.

Do not be in a rush to be a higher type team. Proficiency in type is much better then trying too hard to be a higher type. SAR is not an ego contest. Becoming a Type II or Type I team member will require much time to achieve and even more time to stay proficient. Type III teams will always be the most prevalent and the ones with the most actual mission time. To earn a Special Operations Capable (SOC) rating requires much in the way of training and equipment. Please contact the FLWG DOS for more information on forming a "Type I "SOC" asset.

KIND:GROUND DISASTER ASSETS

There are three primary ground assets used in Disaster Relief work by CAP. Each of the teams is trained to a specific level of performance. Assets of a higher type rating can accomplish the tasks of the lower types if required.

Type III Teams: are used for general Disaster Relief work. This includes tasks such as filling sandbags, loading or unloading vehicles, directing traffic at checkpoints, delivering supplies to forward units, or other tasks which do not require prolonged or specialized training.

Minimum Staffing: Depends on tasking, one person appointed as leader

Maximum Staffing: Not more than 5 including the leader.

Equipment: Basic 12 hour pack, maps, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, flashlight

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, FLWG Disaster Operations Basic Course

Type II Teams: are used for general disaster relief and can be used as Type III teams if required. These teams are larger and more specialized assets which can be used for damage assessment, convoy control, logistics base assistance, airfield reconnaissance and control and helicopter LZ set up and control.

Minimum Staffing: Depends on tasking, one person appointed as leader.

Maximum Staffing: 8 personnel

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, DF unit, maps, radio, cell phone, trauma aid kit, flashlights

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency past 24 hours. Requires support from local base camp or other infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES, FLWG Disaster Operations Basic and Intermediate Courses

Type I Teams: are used for general or specialized disaster relief and can be used as Type II or III teams if required. These teams are larger and more specialized assets which can be used for various disaster related tasking. These teams have longer endurance, carry more equipment, and are also capable of limited post disaster search and rescue mission, to include limited urban non-technical rescue. These teams have personnel who are cross trained in at least two subspecialties. 8 person teams can be split if needed into 2 3 person Area Teams with a 2 person command and control unit.

Minimum Staffing: 4 personnel, Team Leader, Navigator, Radio Operator, Medic

Maximum Staffing: 8 personnel, Add assistant team leader, tracker, radio operator, medic

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, Extended operations 72 hour pack, DF unit, maps, radio, cell phone, trauma aid kit, flashlights, low angle and non-technical urban rescue capability.

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency past 24 hours. Requires support from local base camp or other infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GSAR Team Leader/Member Rating for at least two personnel.

SARTECH III recommended . Eight person teams should contain a CAP Ground Branch Director. FLWG Disaster Operations Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced courses, CERT.

Additional Information: Two eight person teams can be used as a Strike Team for hasty searches. Breaks down into 5, 3 person Hasty Teams and a Strike Team Leader who is a rated Ground Branch Director.

Disaster relief missions run the gamut from filling sandbags to being part of a forward “A” Team task Force run by the State. Red Cross, CERT, first aid, and other training is required. Florida Wing is developing Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced training classes for DR teams. To earn a Special Operations Capable (SOC) rating requires much in the way of training and equipment. Please contact the FLWG DOS for more information on forming a “Type I “SOC” asset.

KIND: GROUND COMMUNICATIONS ASSETS

There are three primary ground communications assets used in SAR and Disaster Relief. They are designated Comm Response Teams, or CRT. Each of the teams is trained to a specific level of performance. Assets of a higher type rating can accomplish the tasks of the lower types if required.

Type III Teams: are used for general communications work. Teams carry mobile and portable radios to operate on at least two CAP VHF channels. May operate from POV with portable or field expedient antenna. Carries sufficient CAP and ICS paperwork to run a mission message center for 24 hours.

Minimum Staffing: Depends on tasking, one person appointed as leader

Maximum Staffing: Not more than 5 including the leader.

Equipment: Basic 12 hour pack, maps, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, flashlight, Two CAP VHF mobile radios, 4 CAP portable radios, extra antenna sets, communications related paperwork.

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, FLWG Disaster Operations Basic Course at least one member should be 101 rated as a mission radio operator.

Type II Teams: are used for general communications work and can be used as Type III teams if required. These teams are larger and more specialized assets which can provide more sophisticated communications for a longer duration. These teams include air band capability and are also able to move radios inside buildings or other vehicles if required. Carries extra antenna set ups and cable and can operate on at least three CAP VHF channels simultaneously. Carries at least one lap top computer and is able to receive slow scan TV imaging.

Minimum Staffing: 4 personnel, CUL, MRO x 2 and MSA

Maximum Staffing: 8 personnel

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, maps, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights, 3 CAP mobile VHF radios, 1 air band radio, extra antenna set ups and coax. Power supplies for use with standard current or 12 volt systems, generator, carries sufficient CAP and ICS paperwork to run a message center for 48 hours.

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency past 24 hours. Requires support from local base camp or other infrastructure. Larger teams can operate 24 hours a day using crew rotation.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES, FLWG Disaster Operations Basic Course, 101 rated mission staff assistant plus at least two members of the team should be 101 rated mission radio operators, and at least one member of the team MUST be a 101 rated communications unit leader.

Type I Teams: are used for general or specialized communications and can be used as Type II or III teams if required. These teams are larger and more specialized assets which can be used for various communications needs including a full mission base set up. These teams have longer endurance, carry more equipment, including packet radio, slow scan, and airborne repeaters and a copy machine. These teams have personnel who are cross trained in at least two subspecialties. Most Type I teams include a specialized and dedicated vehicle. Carries CAP and ICS paperwork to support 72 hours of message center operations.

Minimum Staffing: 4 personnel, CUL x 1, MRO x 3

Maximum Staffing: 8 personnel CUL x 2 MRO x 4 MSA x 2

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, Extended operations 72 hour pack, maps, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights, at least 4 CAP VHF mobile radios, CAP HF mobile radio, air band radio, extra antenna and coax, two terminal packet set up, slow scan TV receiver with computer and printer, generator(s).

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency past 72 hours. Requires support from local base camp or other infrastructure. Larger teams can operate 24 hours a day using crew rotation.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES, FLWG Disaster Operations Basic Course, 101 Rated CUL, MRO, and MSA personnel.

There is currently one Type I CRT in Florida Wing, based at MacDill AFB

SPECIAL ASSET TYPE and KIND

KIND: Forward Command and Control Team (FCT)

This is a manpower team used to support the State Emergency Response Team, Advance Task Force that moves into disaster areas immediately after impact to provide control of RECON and RIAT teams and coordinate response. This is an intelligence gathering team supplying product to the State EOC. The CAP element provides communications to and with CAP aircraft or ground units, and provides a base station for reception of Slow Scan video product. Teams deploy with a Type I CRT and a chase vehicle.

Type III Teams: Basic Team

Minimum Staffing: 1 x CUL, 1 x MSA, 2 x MRO

Maximum Staffing: Not more than 6, adds 1 x MSA and 1 x MRO.

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, maps, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, FLWG Disaster Operations Intermediate Course , rated in specialties described.

Type II Teams: Intermediate Team, able to provide C3 for CAP aircraft

Minimum Staffing: 1 x CUL, 1 x MSA, 2 x MRO, 1 x Type II Air Branch Director

Maximum Staffing: Not more than 6, adds 1 x MSA and 1 x MRO.

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, maps, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights, mission paperwork sufficient for 48 hours of operation. Air Operations status boards.

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, FLWG Disaster Operations Intermediate Course

Type I Teams: Advanced Team, able to provide C3 for CAP aircraft and ground assets

Minimum Staffing: 1 x CUL, 1 x MSA, 2 x MRO, 1 x Type II Operations Chief or IC

Maximum Staffing: Not more than 6, adds 1 x MSA and 1 x MRO.

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, maps, extended operations 72 hour pack, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights, mission paperwork sufficient for 72 hours of operation. Air and Ground Operations status boards.

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, FLWG Disaster Operations Intermediate Course, rated in specialties described.

Forward Command and Control Teams will generally be mobilized and staged with the State Emergency Response Team, “A” Task Force close to the expected impact area. They will frequently move into the area during periods of poor weather and road conditions. Due to the nature of the work performed for the “A” SERT Task Force cadets must be 17 years old to be part of the initial deployment. Follow on forces may contain younger cadets who are fully qualified for this job area.

A Type III C2 Team is currently based in Group 8. It can be augmented to a Type II or I team by adding rated personnel. They have already had one “actual” deployment during tropical storm Barry,

KIND: Mission Management Response Team (MRT)

This is a response team of rated mission management specialists who are available to respond to SAR / DR missions as a command and control element.

Type III Teams: Basic Team, generally manpower only

Minimum Staffing: Type II IC, Type II Plans Chief, Type III Operations Chief, 1 x MSA w/ RUL endorsement

Maximum Staffing: Not more than 6, adds 1 x Type II Air Branch Director, and 1 x MSA w/ SUL endorsement

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, maps, extended operations 72 hour pack, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights, personal SAR / DR supplies. (Note team only deploys to bases with full mission equipment in place.)

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, and rated in specialties described.

Type II Teams: Intermediate Team, includes supplies and equipment

Minimum Staffing: Type II IC, Type II Plans Chief, Type III Operations Chief, 1 x MSA w/ RUL endorsement, 1 x Type II Air Branch Director, 1 x Type III Ground Branch Director

Maximum Staffing: Not more than 8, adds, and 1 x MSA w/ SUL endorsement, 1 x MSA

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, maps, extended operations 72 hour pack, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights, mission paperwork and supplies sufficient for 72 hours of operation. Air and Ground Operations status boards. Copier, printer, computers.

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, and rated in specialties described.

Type I Teams: Advanced Team, includes supplies and equipment

Minimum Staffing: Type II IC, Type II Plans Chief, Type II Operations Chief, 1 x MSA w/ RUL endorsement, 1 x Type II Air Branch Director, 1 x Type II Ground Branch Director, 1 x MSA w/ SUL endorsement, 1 x MIO, 1 x MSA

Maximum Staffing: Additional MSA, Plus Logistics Chief and Finance Chief can be called.

Equipment: Basic 24 hour pack, maps, extended operations 72 hour pack, radio, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, flashlights, mission paperwork and supplies sufficient for 72 hours of operation. Air and Ground Operations status boards. Copier, printer, computers.

Endurance: 10 hour operational time in 14 hour duty day. Not generally equipped for self sufficiency requires support from local infrastructure.

Minimum Training Level: CAP GES Rated, and rated in specialties described.

Mission Management Response Teams require the investment of much time and energy to form, equip, and train. The payback comes during deployments where all personnel are used to working together as a team, and understand all the various dynamics of a mission base. There is one MRT in place in FLWG right now, based in Group 4, but containing personnel from Groups 2, 4, 3, and 8. When combined with a Type I CRT a full mission base can be assembled anywhere in FLWG within hours.

Type I Teams can also function as Area Command by substituting a Type I incident commander.

KIND:COMMAND and GENERAL STAFF

Staff Position	Type I	Type II	Type III
Incident Commander	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Plans Chief	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Operations Chief	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Logistics Chief	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Situation Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Doc Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Demob Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Resources Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Awareness
Comm Unit Leader	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Air Branch Director	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Ground Branch Direct.	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Safety Officer	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Liaison Officer	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Information Officer	Operational	Tactical	Rated
Agency Liaison	Operational	Tactical	Rated

Operational: Personnel rated at this level have undergone all required training, to include ICS 400 or equivalent and have current experience in all aspects of CAP SAR/DR work. They have extensive positional experience in large scale actual and training missions. Type I personnel are the top step of the Type ladder and are authorized to function at both the local incident level and in, at, or within Unified Command or Area Command. Operational personnel who are IC or agency liaison rated, may function as Emergency Coordinating Officers at the State EOC during level 1 activation. Type I IC and AL personnel are appointed by the DOS with concurrence of the FLWG/CC. Other Type I personnel are appointed by the DOS.

Tactical: Personnel rated at the operational level have undergone all required training, to include ICS 300 or equivalent and have experience within their position gained at actual missions and/or training exercises. Operational level personnel may be assigned at or to any SAR / DR mission that does not require activation of Unified or Area Command, and may be assigned to a sub-base under an Area Command. Type II personnel are appointed by the DOS. Type II IC and AL personnel are also approved by the FLWG/CC

Rated: Personnel rated at this level have completed all requirements for rating as set forth in CAPR 60-3. Personnel do not have extensive OR current experience in all CAP SAR/DR missions. These personnel are authorized to work in any CAP deployment where the command element is rated as operational or higher. Type III incident commanders are rated to command missions with no identified distress component, such as electronic distress beacons not associated with missing or overdue aircraft or vessels. TYPE III command personnel may also be experienced IC under old CAP regulations who still require advanced training to prepare them for current operations in an ICS environment, or lack one or more of the required training programs that allow advancement to Type II status. Type III IC and AL personnel are appointed by the DOS with the approval of the FLWG/CC

Awareness: Personnel rated at the awareness level are rated mission staff assistants who have undergone FLWG specific training in these specialties. They have yet to function unsupervised at major incidents or exercises. When assigned they must work under the supervision of at least a type II Plans Chief. Type II personnel in this category are appointed by the DOST, and approved by the DOS.